

Appendix E – Cultural Resources



106GROUP

CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HYDROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY PROJECT

Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

May 2020

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CULTURAL RESOURCES LITERATURE REVIEW AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HYDROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY PROJECT

Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Stanley Contract No. 140G0120C0003

106 Group Project No. 2662

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May 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

During April 2020, 106 Group conducted a cultural resources literature review and archaeological assessment for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrological Instrumentation Facility (HIF) (Project) located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The Project includes the construction of the USGS HIF on the edge of the University of Alabama campus in Tuscaloosa. This Project requires approval from USGS as the lead federal agency and, therefore, must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

The Project area is located in Section 13, Township 21S, Range 10W, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. For this analysis, 106 Group developed study areas to encompass all areas of direct and indirect effects that may fall within a final Area of Potential Effect (APE), which would be set by the USGS once the Project design is finalized. An appropriate study area for archaeology includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction, and is the same as the 22.6-acre Project area. The archaeological investigation included a literature review and desktop assessment. The literature review consisted of a review of documentation recording previously identified archaeological sites within the archaeology study area and within one mile (1.6 km) of the archaeology study area, and of surveys previously conducted within the archaeology study area. Historical maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed to aid in the archaeological investigation. The desktop assessment identified whether the archaeology study area has the potential to contain unknown intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The results of the literature review indicated that the archaeology study area has never been subjected to a systematic Phase I archaeological survey. The boundaries of two archaeological sites overlap with the archaeology study area. **REDACTED**

Based on the literature review and historical research, there is a moderate to high potential for intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the archaeology study area, and a moderate potential for intact historic-period resources.

A historical cemetery associated with Bryce Hospital, Bryce Cemetery 1A, is located just east of the archaeology study area. A small part of the cemetery boundary overlaps with the southeastern corner of the archaeology study area; however, all known burials identified by previous Ground Penetrating Radar surveys are located outside of the archaeology study area. The cemetery is listed in the Alabama Historic Cemetery Register. Because the wooded area that separates the archaeology study area from the formal cemetery boundary has not been subjected to Phase I archaeological survey or remote sensing survey, it is unknown whether the cemetery could extend into the archaeology study area.

Prior to ground disturbance, the 106 Group recommends that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted to identify archaeological sites that could qualify as historic properties, in order to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. The methods of the Phase I study should be developed in consultation with USGS and Alabama Historical Commission (AHC), and should conform to the *Alabama Historical Commission's Policy for Archaeological Survey and Testing in Alabama* (Alabama Historical Commission [AHC] 2020). Phase I survey methods should take into account the presence of the two previously documented archaeological sites within the study area, as well as the adjacent cemetery and its undefined western border.

An appropriate study area for architectural history accounts for any physical, auditory, atmospheric, or visual impacts to historic properties. Based on the current Project plans, the recommended architectural history study area includes a quarter-mile buffer around the Project area in order to encompass all areas of direct and indirect effects. The architectural history investigation included a literature review of known architectural history properties and surveys previously conducted within the architectural history study area.

During the literature review, 106 Group identified the NRHP-listed Bryce Hospital sited directly south of the Project area. The effects from the proposed Project on this historic property should be assessed, and the USGS as the lead federal agency should be consulted. According to aerial photographs, there are un-inventoried buildings within the architectural history study area that do not appear to be 50 years of age or greater (National Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1966, 1981). However, the Bryce Cemetery to the east and the Woolsey Finnell Bridge to the northeast, which are both sited within the architectural history study area, appear to be greater than 50 years of age. Therefore, if they fall within the final APE for the proposed Project, a Phase I identification, and possibly Phase II evaluation survey, would need to be completed to comply with Section 106.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During April 2020, 106 Group conducted a cultural resources literature review and archaeological assessment for the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Hydrological Instrumentation Facility (HIF) (Project) located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The Project includes the construction of the USGS HIF on the edge of the University of Alabama campus in Tuscaloosa. This Project requires approval from USGS as the lead federal agency and, therefore, must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended.

The Project area is located in Section 13, Township 21S, Range 10W, Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama (Figure 1; Table 1). For this analysis, 106 Group developed study areas to encompass all areas of direct and indirect effects that may fall within a final Area of Potential Effect (APE) that would be set by USGS once the Project design is finalized. An appropriate study area for archaeology includes all areas of proposed construction activities or other potential ground disturbing activities associated with construction, and is the same as the 22.6-acre Project area. The archaeological investigation included a literature review and desktop assessment. The literature review consisted of a review of documentation recording previously identified archaeological sites within the archaeology study area and within one mile (1.6 km) of the archaeology study area, and of surveys previously conducted within the archaeology study area. Historical maps and aerial photographs were also reviewed to aid in the archaeological investigation. The desktop assessment identified whether the archaeology study area has the potential to contain unknown intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

Table 1. Legal Description of Sections Included in the Project Area

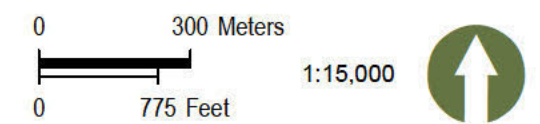
County	Township	Range	Section
Tuscaloosa	21S	10W	13

An appropriate study area for architectural history accounts for any physical, auditory, atmospheric, or visual impacts to historic properties. Based on the current Project plans, the recommended architectural history study area includes a quarter-mile buffer around the Project area in order to encompass all areas of direct and indirect effects (Figure 2). The architectural history investigation included a literature review of known architectural history properties and surveys previously conducted within the architectural history study area.

The following report describes Project methodology, environmental setting, previous investigations, archaeological assessment, results, and recommendations for the USGS HIF Project. Appendix A contains a list of Project personnel.

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Project Location and Archaeological
Literature Review Results

Figure 1

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2.0 METHODS

2.1 Objectives

The primary objectives of the cultural resources literature review were to identify whether there are any known archaeological sites or architectural history properties within the study areas and to identify whether any portion of the study areas may have been previously surveyed. The objective of the archaeological assessment was to assess whether the archaeological study area has the potential to contain any unknown intact archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The results of this investigation aid in determining what, if any, additional cultural resources studies may need to be completed to comply with federal law. All work was conducted in accordance with the *Alabama Historical Commission's Policy for Archaeological Survey and Testing in Alabama* (Alabama Historical Commission [AHC] 2020), *Alabama Guidelines: Preparing Reports for Historic Architectural Resources for Section 106 Review* (AHC n.d.), and *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* [48 Federal Register 44716-44740] (National Park Service [NPS] 1983).

2.2 Background Research

A literature review, including a search of the AHC's files on Tuscaloosa County and a search of the Alabama State Site File (conducted by the Office of Archaeological Research [OAR], University of Alabama), was completed for the Project in April 2020 to obtain information regarding previously identified archaeological sites and known architectural history properties within the study areas.¹ Information was gathered on archaeological sites within a one-mile (1.6-kilometer [km]) radius of the archaeology study area in order to provide a broader context for the assessment of archaeological site potential within the archaeology study area. Reports of previous archaeological and architectural history investigations were also reviewed to determine if any portion of the study areas had been previously surveyed. In addition, multiple documentary sources were consulted, including USGS topographic quadrangles, historical plat maps, and aerial photographs, in order to identify portions of the archaeology study area that possess higher potential for containing intact significant archaeological sites.

2.3 Archaeological Assessment

The archaeological assessment was based on the results of the background research only, and no site visit was conducted.

Areas generally assessed as having greater probability to contain intact archaeological sites included undisturbed portions of the archaeology study area that are:

- located within 500 feet (ft) (150 meters [m]) of an existing or former water source of 40 acres (19 ha) or greater in extent, or within 500 ft (150 m) of a former or existing perennial stream;

¹ For background research regarding known historic properties and previously conducted cultural resource surveys, we rely primarily on the information on file at the AHC and OAR. The 106 Group cannot guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the data provided.

- located on topographically prominent landscape features;
- located within 300 ft (100 m) of a previously reported site; or
- located within 300 ft (100 m) of a former or existing historical structure or feature (such as a building foundation or cellar depression).

Areas assessed as having relatively low potential to contain intact archaeological resources included inundated areas, former or existing wetland areas, poorly drained areas, areas with slope of 20 degrees or greater, and areas of extensive disturbance.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

3.1 Archaeology

3.1.1 Previous Studies

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3.1.2 Previously Identified Resources

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Cultural Resources Literature Review and Archaeological Assessment

Site No.	Site Name	Township	Range	Section	Description
████		██	██	█	REDACTED
████		██	██	█	████████
████		██	██	█	████████
████	██████	██	██	█	████████████████████
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████	████████	██	██	█	████████

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REDACTED

0 50 Meters
0 130 Feet 1:2,500



Approximate Location of
Bryce Cemetery 1A

Figure 3

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3.2 Architectural History

3.2.1 Previous Studies

Research indicates that two previous architectural history surveys have been conducted within the architectural history study area.

In 1977, the Alabama Insane Hospital was listed in the NRHP. More commonly known as Bryce Hospital, this 17-acre complex is centered around the main building which is a long building with central pavilion and three wings designed by Samuel Sloan with a Kirkbride Linear plan. Bryce Hospital was listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C, within the areas of Architecture and Social History. The historic district has a period of significance from 1853-1861 (Mertins and Free 1976). In 2010, a nomination update was prepared for the Bryce Hospital to adjust the level of significance from state to national and reduce the listed property boundary from approximately 17 acres to less than 1; however, this update was not formally listed. The Bryce Hospital Complex is located to the south of the Project area (Figure 2).

In 2013, a cultural resources survey was conducted within the study area for the proposed 5th Avenue/Bryce Loop Extension roadway, which would be constructed across the Bryce Hospital campus. No new architectural history properties were identified as part of this survey, however, the construction of this new roadway cut through portions of the historic district and proposed the demolition of nine contributing resources to the Bryce Hospital. As mitigation for the adverse effects to the historic district, Historic American Buildings Survey and Historic American Engineering Record documentation was completed for those buildings and structures proposed for removal (Ford and Watkins 2013). This new

roadway is present-day North Campus Way, which runs north to south directly to the west of the Project area, and Peter Bryce Boulevard, which curves around the Bryce Hospital main building from west to east the south of the Project area.

3.2.2 Previously Identified Resources

One historic district has been previously listed within the architectural history study area (Figure 2; Table 4).

Table 4. Previously NRHP-Listed, Eligible, or Inventoried Architectural History Properties Within the Architectural History Study Area

Inventory No.	Property Name	Address	NRHP Status
N/A	Alabama Insane Hospital / Bryce Hospital	University Boulevard / Campus Drive	Listed Historic District

3.3 Environmental History Overview

The archaeology study area is located on an elevated landform above the Black Warrior River in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It is within Fall Line Hills district of the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province, which is characterized by rounded hills cut by valleys (Nielson 2007). Soils within the archaeology study area include Smithdale fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes, and Bama fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes (National Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] 2020).

3.4 Historical Research

One of the earliest detailed maps of the archaeology study area is a Bureau of Land Management General Land Office (BLM GLO) plat map, which is undated but likely dates to the 1820s (BLM GLO n.d.). This map shows the Black Warrior River, but does not show any structures or roads in the vicinity of the study area. Construction of the Alabama Insane Hospital, later renamed Bryce Hospital, began in the 1850s and the hospital opened in 1861 (Betz 2009). The main campus of the hospital is located just south of the archaeology study area. Based on a review of historical maps and aerials, it appears that the land within the archaeology study area was used primarily for agricultural purposes (Parker 1924; USGS 1926; University of Alabama 1932, 1938). The hospital maintained agricultural fields between the main building and the river (Alabama Department of Mental Health [ADMH] 2009). Patients worked in these fields from the time of the hospital's opening in 1861 until 1977, when new laws would have required the hospital to pay patients for their labor (ADMH 2009).

Early Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries do not cover the archaeology study area (Sanborn Map Co. 1894, 1905). A historical map of the hospital from 1924 does not indicate structures within the study area, but a 1926 topographic map does show one structure in the eastern portion of the archaeology study area (Parker 1924; USGS 1926). The earliest available aerial photographs, from 1932 and 1938, show the archaeology study area largely comprised of agricultural fields. Several structures are shown in the photographs – two barns in the western portion of

the archaeology study area, and one structure in the eastern portion of the archaeology study area (University of Alabama 1932, 1938). By 1950, aerial photographs indicated that one of the two barns in the western portion of the archaeology study area was gone, and there were three long structures and several round silo-like structures in the eastern portion of the archaeology study area (University of Alabama 1951).

By the time of a 1981 aerial photograph, the structures previously shown within the archaeology study area were no longer extant, and Jack Warner Parkway had been constructed to the north and east of the archaeology study area (National Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1981). A transmission line corridor was constructed through the northern part of the archaeology study area in the 1970s or 1980s. In 2014 or 2015, a parking lot was constructed within the archaeology study area (Google Earth 2015).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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5.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Archaeology

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Prior to ground disturbance, the 106 Group recommends that a Phase I archaeological survey be conducted to identify archaeological sites that could qualify as historic properties, in order to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA. The methods of the Phase I study should be developed in consultation with USGS and AHC, and should conform to the *Alabama Historical Commission's Policy for Archaeological Survey and Testing in Alabama* (AHC 2020). REDACTED

5.2 Architectural History

During the literature review, 106 Group identified the NRHP-listed Bryce Hospital sited directly south of the Project area. The effects from the proposed Project on this historic property should be assessed, and the USGS as the lead federal agency should be consulted. According to aerial photographs, there are un-inventoried buildings within the architectural history study area that do not appear to be 50 years of age or greater (National Environmental Title Research, LLC [NETR] 1966, 1981). However, the Bryce Cemetery to the east and the Woolsey Finnell Bridge to the northeast, which are both sited within the architectural history study area, appear to be greater than 50 years of age. Therefore, if they fall within the final APE for the proposed Project, a Phase I identification, and possibly Phase II evaluation survey, would need to be completed to comply with Section 106.

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Gordon, F. Lindsey

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Sanborn Map Company [Sanborn Map Co.]

1894 *Insurance Map of Tuscaloosa, Alabama*. Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York

1905 *Insurance Map of Tuscaloosa, Alabama*. Sanborn Map Company, New York, New York

United States Geological Survey [USGS]

1926 Tuscaloosa, Alabama 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. Map, 1:24,000.

University of Alabama

1932 Aerial Photograph, Tuscaloosa County. Electronic document, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/aerials/Counties/Tuscaloosa/Tuscaloosa.html>, accessed April 30, 2020.

1938 Aerial Photograph, Tuscaloosa County. Electronic document, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/aerials/Counties/Tuscaloosa/Tuscaloosa.html>, accessed April 30, 2020.

1951 Aerial Photograph, Tuscaloosa County. Electronic document, <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/aerials/Counties/Tuscaloosa/Tuscaloosa.html>, accessed April 30, 2020.



ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
SECTION 106 PROJECT REVIEW CONSULTATION FORM

Federal laws exist to ensure that federal agencies or their designated applicants carefully consider historic preservation in federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended directs this review. <http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html>. At a minimum, submission of this completed form and attachments constitutes a request for review by the Alabama Historical Commission, which is the Alabama State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). **The responsibility for preparing documentation, including the identification of historic properties and the assessment of potential effects resulting from the project, rests with the federal or state agency, or its designated applicant.** The role of the Alabama SHPO is to review, comment, and consult with federal/state agencies, applicants, and consultants. The Alabama SHPO's ability to complete a timely project review largely depends on the quality of the material submitted. Some applicants may find it advantageous to hire a historic preservation professional with expertise in history and/or architectural history.

NOTE: Section 106 regulations provide for a 30-day response time by the Alabama SHPO from the **date of receipt**. Project activities may not begin until our office has reviewed this information and issued comments.

PROJECT NAME
USGS Hydrological Instrumentation Facility (HIF)

FEDERAL AGENCY PROVIDING FUNDS, LICENSE, OR PERMIT FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER United States Geological Society (USGS)
STATE AGENCY PROVIDING FUNDS, LICENSE, OR PERMIT (IF APPLICABLE)

FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACT NAME AND E-MAIL/PHONE NUMBER Martin Smith msmith@usgs.gov

STATE AGENCY CONTACT NAME AND E-MAIL ADDRESS, PHONE NUMBER, MAILING ADDRESS

AHC NUMBER (If project has been previously submitted)

APPLICANT
USGS

APPLICANT TELEPHONE, E-MAIL, AND MAILING ADDRESS

CONTACT PERSON
Martin Smith

CONTACT TELEPHONE, E-MAIL, AND MAILING ADDRESS
msmith@usgs.gov

ENGINEERING OR ENVIRONMENTAL FIRM NAME AND E-MAIL ADDRESS Stanley Consultants, Inc. phippangela@stanleygroup.com

ENGINEERING OR ENVIRONMENTAL FIRM TELEPHONE AND MAILING ADDRESS 319.541.7769 2654 Crosspark Road Suite 100 Coralville IA 52317

CONTRACTOR TYPE: **ARCHAEOLOGIST** **ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN** NONE OTHER

CONTRACTOR CONTACT NAME, PHONE NUMBER, E-MAIL ADDRESS AND MAILING ADDRESS I06 Group Saleh Miller 804.404.2048
salehmiller@i06group.com 1295 Bandana Blvd N # 335 St Paul MN 55108

University of Alabama 205.371.8708 smizelle@ua.edu Office of Archaeological Research University of Alabama Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487

PROJECT LOCATION

STREET ADDRESS
NE Corner of Kirkbride Lane and North Campus Way

CITY Tuscaloosa

COUNTY

ZIP CODE 35487

Tuscaloosa

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Describe the overall project in **DETAIL**. Be sure to note if the project involves new construction, if existing buildings will be altered (if so, provide the proposed work in detail), and / or if any buildings/structures will be demolished. Use additional pages if necessary.

The USGS is proposing the construction of a new 78,000 square foot office, warehouse, and laboratory training facility on property provided by the University of Alabama on their campus in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Site clearing and grubbing will be required. Rock excavation is anticipated. The site parking and pavement will be asphalt. The loading dock and wareyard area pavement will be Portland cement concrete (PCC). Sidewalks will be PCC. The site will require the importation of fill to provide for positive drainage away from the building and to expand the existing bluff to support the building pad. Retaining walls will be required at the northeast corner of the site and along a portion of the north side of the building. The Hydrologic Instrumentation Facility (HIF) is designed to be compatible with existing campus structures at the University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa while also providing a distinctive appearance in response to the specialized scientific functions housed within. Where appropriate, the design will incorporate components as suggested by the University of Alabama Campus Design Guide, such as red brick exterior finish. The building mass and orientation are designed to take advantage of desirable views to the Black Warrior River and provide a street façade that is compatible with the campus context.

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT (APE)

The APE varies with project types and can be direct or indirect (physical, visual, auditory, etc.). The APE is defined as "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may cause changes in the character of use of historic properties, if any such properties exist." Factors to consider when determining the APE include; topography, vegetation, existing development, orientation of an existing resource to the project, physical siting of a resource, and existing and planned future development. For example:

- 1) Rehabilitation, renovation, and/or demolition of a historic building or structure, or new construction: the APE might include the building itself and the adjacent setting.
- 2) Streetscapes: the APE might include the viewshed from the street.
- 3) Pedestrian/bicycle facilities: the APE might extend the length of the corridor and for some distance on both sides of the corridor.
- 4) Underground utilities: the APE would usually be limited to the area of ground disturbance.

Attach a map indicating the precise location of the project and the boundaries of the APE, preferably a clear color copy of a USGS topographic quadrangle map (7.5 minute). For projects in urban areas, also include a city map that shows more detail. USGS topographic maps can be printed from this website: www.digital-topo-maps.com. City maps can be printed using www.google.com/maps.

Provide current, high resolution color photographs that illustrate the project area and the entire APE as defined above. **If sending hard copies**, digital prints will be accepted, but photographs should also be submitted on a CD or DVD.

ARCHAEOLOGY (Ground Disturbing Activities)

Has the ground in the project area been disturbed other than by agriculture (i.e. grading, grubbing, clear cutting, filling, etc.)?
☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ N/A

If yes, describe in detail. Use additional pages as necessary. Photographs are helpful.

Part of the area has been developed as a parking lot. See attached documentation including photographs. Reports document that previous construction and demolition activities at the site as well as trash dumping have occurred at the site.

Describe the present use and condition of the property. Use additional pages as necessary.

Site is currently undeveloped other than the parking lot and surrounding University of Alabama buildings and student housing. Previous construction See attached cultural documentation reports prepared by I06 Group and the University of Alabama staff and photographs.

To your knowledge, has a Cultural Resource Assessment (CRA) been conducted in the proposed project area?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ N/A

If yes, attach a copy of the cultural resources assessment report. **Check if cultural resources assessment is attached.**

BUILDING & STRUCTURE INFORMATION

Background research for previously identified historic properties within an APE may be undertaken at the Alabama SHPO in Montgomery. These files include the National Register of Historic Places, Alabama Register of Landmarks & Heritage, Alabama Historic Cemetery Register, and county architectural surveys. To request a research appointment, contact Nicole Woods at 334.230.2673 or Nicole.Woods@ahc.alabama.gov. Alabama SHPO staff cannot perform the file research for your project. As mentioned previously, some applicants may find it advantageous to hire a historic preservation professional with expertise in history and/or architectural history to complete the identification and evaluation of historic properties.

- 1) Is the project located within or adjacent to a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed or eligible historic district?
☐ YES ☒ NO If yes, provide the name of the district: _____
- 2) Within the project APE, are there any buildings or structures that are 50 years old or older?
☒ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide numbered photographs of each that have been keyed to a site map.
- 3) Are any of the buildings or structures identified in question #2 listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP?
☒ YES ☐ NO If yes, identify the properties by name or photo number.
If no, provide an explanation as to why the properties are not eligible for the NRHP.
- 4) Does the project involve the rehabilitation, renovation, demolition, or addition to any building or structure that is 50 years old or older?
☒ YES ☐ NO If yes, provide rehabilitation plans and / or reasons for demolition. Area already impacted due to previous construction. This construction will occur nearby to that area.

A note about photographs: If hard copies are forwarded to our office, they must be current, high resolution photographs submitted on CD or DVD. Prints may also be submitted, but a CD or DVD of the images must accompany the prints. Black and white photocopies, faxed photographs or Polaroids will **not** be accepted. If you checked "yes" for #2 and #3 above, include photographs of those properties. Take photographs of the overall property and the exterior of each building on the property, including outbuildings. Include views of the overall setting, views of the building in its immediate surrounding showing the relationship of the building to neighboring buildings, and views of

significant landscape features (i.e. tree lined approaches, stone walls, formal gardens, etc.). Exterior views of the building should include full views of each side (if possible) and views of important architectural details. Key all photographs to a site map.

If the project involves rehabilitation, include photographs of the building(s) involved and especially the areas of the building slated for rehab work. Label each exterior view to a site map and label all interior views. If the project involves new construction, include photographs of the surrounding area looking out from the project site. Include photographs of any buildings (more than 50 years old or older) that are located on the project property or on adjoining property.

EFFECTS DETERMINATION

An effect occurs when an action alters the characteristics of a property that may qualify it for the National Register of Historic Places or alters the features of a property's location, setting, or use that contributes to its significance. How will this project affect any of the properties identified in the previous section? Use additional pages as necessary.

- 1) Will the project take away or change anything within the apparent or existing boundary of any of the identified historic properties?
☒ YES ☐ NO If yes, explain: New construction of HIF building but in keeping with surrounding UA buildings on campus.
- 2) Will the project change the view from or the view of any of the identified historic properties?
☐ YES ☒ NO If yes, explain: Will be in keeping with surrounding UA buildings on campus. Approved by UA board.
- 3) Will the project introduce any audible or atmospheric elements to the setting of any of the identified historic properties?
☐ YES ☒ NO If yes, explain: The facility will not change the area beyond what the existing UA campus has.
- 4) Will the project result in the transfer, lease, or sale of any of the identified historic properties?
☐ YES ☒ NO If yes, explain: UA retains ownership of the land and approvals of the facility aesthetics and design on the site.

CHECKLIST: Did you provide the following information?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed form. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photographs of current site conditions and all identified historic properties keyed to a site map. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Maps with project area, APE, and any historic properties marked and identified. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For new construction, rehabilitations, etc., attach work plans, drawings, etc. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other supporting documents (if necessary to explain the project). | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Description of present use and condition of the project area. |

Section 106 regulations provide for a 30-day response time by the Alabama SHPO from the date of receipt. Project activities may not begin until our office has reviewed this information and issued comments.

Upon receipt, applications and attachments become the property of the State of Alabama.

For questions regarding this form or the Section 106 Review Process, contact Amanda McBride, Section 106 Coordinator, at 334.230.2692 or Amanda.McBride@ahc.alabama.gov.

Instructions for submitting projects digitally:

You may e-mail this form and supporting documents to Section.106@ahc.alabama.gov. This is the only approved e-mail address for project submission. Projects sent to any other e-mail address will not be accepted). The attachment size cannot exceed 19 MB. Please limit your submission to cultural resources information only.

If you send hard copies, please mail this form and attachments to:

**Lee Anne Wofford, Deputy SHPO
Alabama Historical Commission
Attn: Section 106 Review
468 South Perry Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36130-0900 (US post) 36104 (courier)**

From: [106, Section](#)
To: [Phipps, Angela](#)
Cc: [Booth, Nathaniel L](#)
Subject: RE: USGS HIF Section 106 Project Review Consultation Request Part 1
Date: Tuesday, November 24, 2020 8:53:07 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

***** EXTERNAL EMAIL - Use caution and verify authenticity before trusting any contents. *****

Thank you for your e-mail. Your project has been logged into our database.

Your project number is **AHC 2021-0144.**

Please reference this number in all correspondence regarding this project.

Best regards,

Alabama Historical Commission
Section 106/Regulatory Review Division

REDACTED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REDACTED



[REDACTED] Road, Suite 100, Coralville, Iowa 52241
T: 319.626.5311 | stanleyconsultants.com

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED
HYDROLOGIC FACILITY ON THE HISTORIC BRYCE HOSPITAL
CAMPUS, TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, ALABAMA**

Kristen R. Reed

**PERFORMED FOR:
Stanley Consultants
225 Iowa Avenue
Muscatine, Iowa 52761**

OCTOBER 2020



**Office of
Archaeological
Research**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA®

October 22, 2020

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED HYDROLOGIC
FACILITY ON THE HISTORIC BRYCE HOSPITAL CAMPUS,
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, ALABAMA**

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 20-196

AHC TRACKING NUMBER: None Assigned

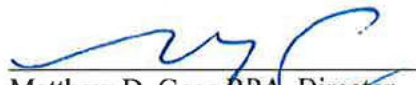
PERFORMED FOR: Stanley Consultants
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Attn: Mr. Peter Rauma, Principal Architect

PERFORMED BY: Kristen R. Reed, Cultural Resources Investigator
Ronald Stallworth, Cultural Resources Assistant, Senior
The University of Alabama
Office of Archaeological Research
13075 Moundville Archaeological Park
Moundville, Alabama 35474

DATE PERFORMED: September 22 and 25, 2020



Kristen R. Reed
Cultural Resources Investigator
Office of Archaeological Research



Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director
Office of Archaeological Research
The University of Alabama

Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Kristen R. Reed

Management Summary

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Stanley Consultants to perform a cultural resources survey for the proposed hydrologic facility on the historic Bryce Hospital campus in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. The proposed project's survey area is approximately 9.2 ha (22.67 ac) in size. Field investigations for the project were undertaken on September 22 and 25, 2020. Kristen R. Reed, Cultural Resources Investigator, serves as the Project Director. The Principal Investigator for the project is Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director of OAR.

During the cultural resources survey, no new archaeological sites or historic standing structures were identified or documented. REDACTED

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Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Kristen R. Reed

Introduction

The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) was contracted by Stanley Consultants to perform a cultural resources survey for the proposed hydrologic facility on the historic Bryce Hospital campus in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. The proposed project's survey area is approximately 9.2 ha (22.67 ac) in size. Kristen R. Reed (Cultural Resources Investigator), assisted by Ronald Stallworth (Cultural Resources Assistant, Senior), conducted the survey during the period September 22 and 25, 2020 to locate and identify any archaeological sites or historic standing structures. Map production and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) compilation were conducted by Danielle Schaffeld (GIS and Graphics Technician). The report was edited by Samantha Huff (Cultural Resources Technical Writer) with a final edit by Rose G. Pearson, Cultural Resources Specialist. Matthew D. Gage, Director, serves as the Principal Investigator for the project.

The lead oversight agency for the proposed project is the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Permitting for the project requires compliance with Title 54 of the United States Code, Subtitle III – National Preservation Programs, Division A – Historic Preservation, Subdivision 5 – Federal Agency Historic Preservation Responsibilities, Chapter 3061, Subchapter I – In General, Section 306108 – Effect of undertaking on historic property (54 USC 306108 formerly Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended).

The research design of the cultural resources survey is to locate and identify any archaeological sites and historic standing structures within the survey area, assess their significance, and provide recommendation with regard to guidelines set forth by the National Park Service (NPS) for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria (NPS 1995). Included in this report is a discussion of the environmental setting of the survey area, a literature search of any previously recorded sites or previously conducted surveys within or near the survey area, a description of field and laboratory methods, the results of the cultural resources survey, and conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of this survey.

Environmental Setting

The survey area for the proposed hydrologic facility project can be seen on the 2018, USGS, 7.5', Tuscaloosa, Alabama topographic quadrangle. Specifically, the survey area is located in the SE ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 13 in T21S, R10W (Figure 1).

The proposed project area consists of moderately rolling upland on the bluffs above the Black Warrior River, with elevation ranging from a peak of 67.1 m (220 ft) AMSL in the most level portion of the survey area, where a parking lot has been constructed, to a low of 45.7 m (150 ft) AMSL along the northern boundary where a dramatic drop in elevation occurs by Jack Warner Parkway. The northern boundary of the survey area is a bluff that drops dramatically in elevation to the Jack Warner Parkway road that is below the survey area (Figures 2-4). The western boundary of the survey area is bordered by N. Campus Way (Figures 5-8). The southern boundary is Kirkbride Lane (Figures 9 and 10), while the eastern boundary is a fenced property line that borders

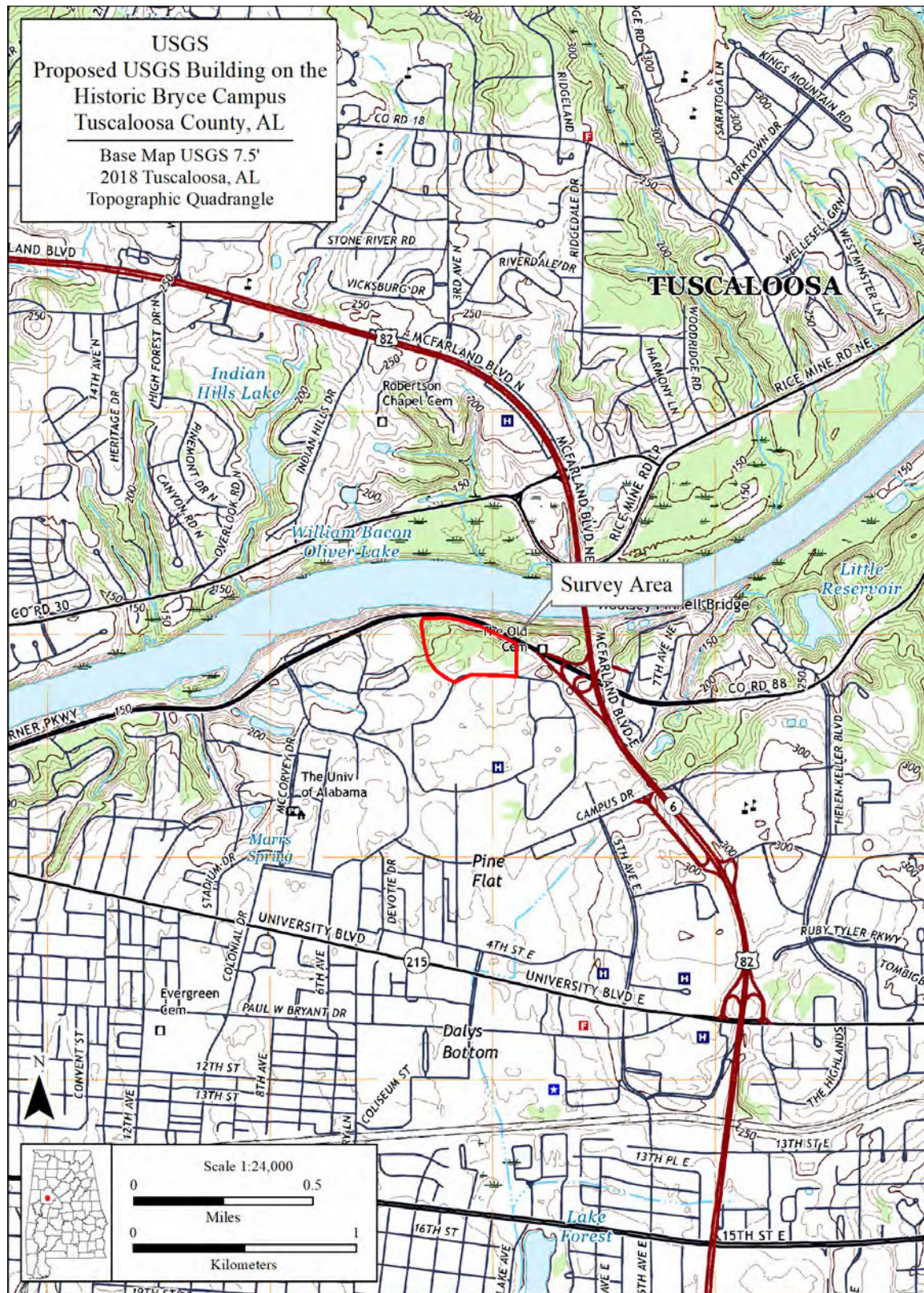


Figure 1. Overview of the survey area.



Figure 2. Northern boundary of the survey area showing bluff and Jack Warner Parkway. View to the southeast.



Figure 3. View of steep slope going up to meet the rock outcrop that creates the bluff along the central portion of the northern boundary. View to the southeast.



Figure 4. View of the rock outcrop along Jack Warner Parkway above the Black Warrior River. View to the south.



Figure 5. Western boundary of the survey area, N. Campus Way. View to the north.



Figure 6. Portion of the open field in the southwestern portion of the survey area. The bus in the image is on N. Campus Way. View to the southwest.



Figure 7. High elevation above N. Campus Way and Jack Warner Parkway junction. View to the north.



Figure 8. Man-made drainage and landscaping along the western boundary of the survey area. View to the southeast.



Figure 9. Kirkbride Lane along the southern boundary of the survey area. Note the sewer access points denoting underground utilities have impacted portions of this section of the survey area. View to the east.



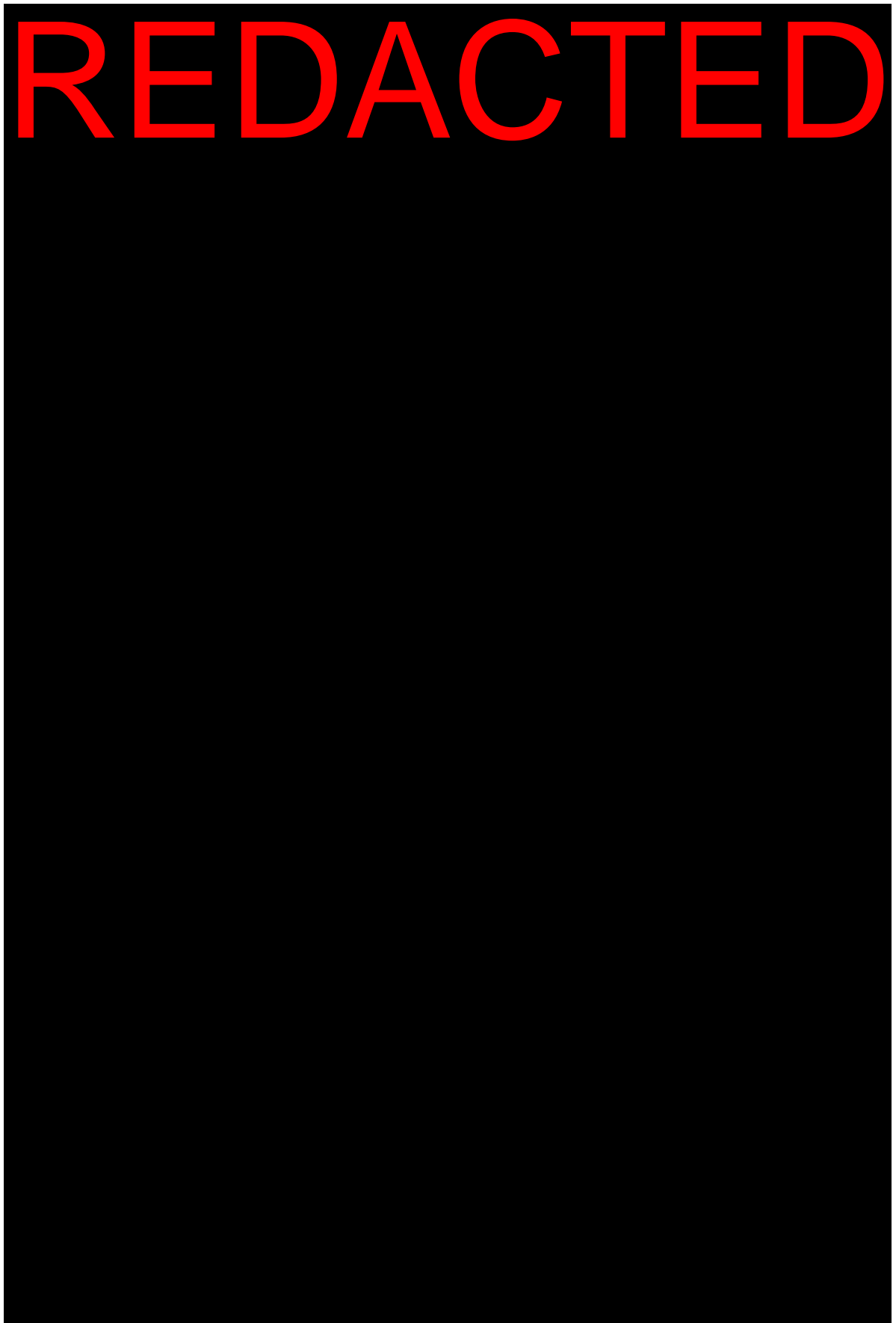
Figure 10. Landscaped parking lot in survey area along Kirkbride Lane. View to the west.



REDACTED Much of the survey area has been previously impacted by heavy machinery through demolition of several structures in the area. Large push piles of building materials can be seen throughout the area (Figures 12-19). A powerline corridor runs roughly east-west through the northern portion of the survey area (Figures 19 and 20). A parking lot was constructed in the south-central portion of the survey area (Figures 10 and 21). Other utilities and infrastructure impacts were noted throughout the southern portion of the survey area in the vicinity of the parking lot and Kirkbride Lane, as well as along the western boundary by N. Campus Way (Figures 5, 6, 8, 9, 10).

Vegetation consists of both mature and secondary growth pine and hardwood with small areas of immature planted pine. The immature pines were particularly noted in the northwest portion of the survey area bordering N. Campus Way. This area has been heavily altered in the last five years by the creation of this road and the campus signage at its junction with Jack Warner Parkway.

The survey area lies within the Fall Line Hills district of the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic section of Alabama. The Fall Line Hills district is described as a "Dissected upland with a few broad, flat ridges. In this zone streams descend from resistant Paleozoic sedimentary and Piedmont crystalline rocks to the less resistant Cretaceous sand and clay of the Coastal Plain" (Sapp and Emplincourt 1975).



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Figure 20. Powerline corridor that runs east-west through the northern portion of the survey area. View to the east.



Figure 21. Powerline and sewer access (noted with a red circle) are impacts noted in the survey area. View to the east.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey (Natural Resources Conservation Service, Soil Survey Staff 2020) for Tuscaloosa County, Alabama shows three soil types/associations present within the survey area (Figure 22). A brief description of each soil, along with a representative soil profile follows (Johnson 1981).

6 - Bama fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes: This deep, well-drained soil is found on Coastal Plain uplands. Slopes range from 2 to 6 percent. A typical surface layer is brown fine sandy loam to an average depth of 5 inches (12 cm). The subsoil is red (2.5YR 4/6 and 4/8) and yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam ranging to a depth of 72 inches (182 cm).

21-Montevallo-Nauvoo complex, 15 to 45 percent: These soils are located in the step areas of abrupt slope and are low in natural fertility and organic matter. Typical Montevallo soil profiles consist of 2 inches of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) channery silt loam underlain by 4 inches of dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) channery silt loam, beneath which lies yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4) extremely channery silt loam subsoil. Nauvoo profiles consist of 7 inches of brown (10YR 4/3) fine sandy loam underlain by 4 inches of soil tends to support woodland and is occasionally used for pasture. Due to the steep nature of where these soils are located, and the erosion that results, this soil is not well suited for crop cultivation or urban development.

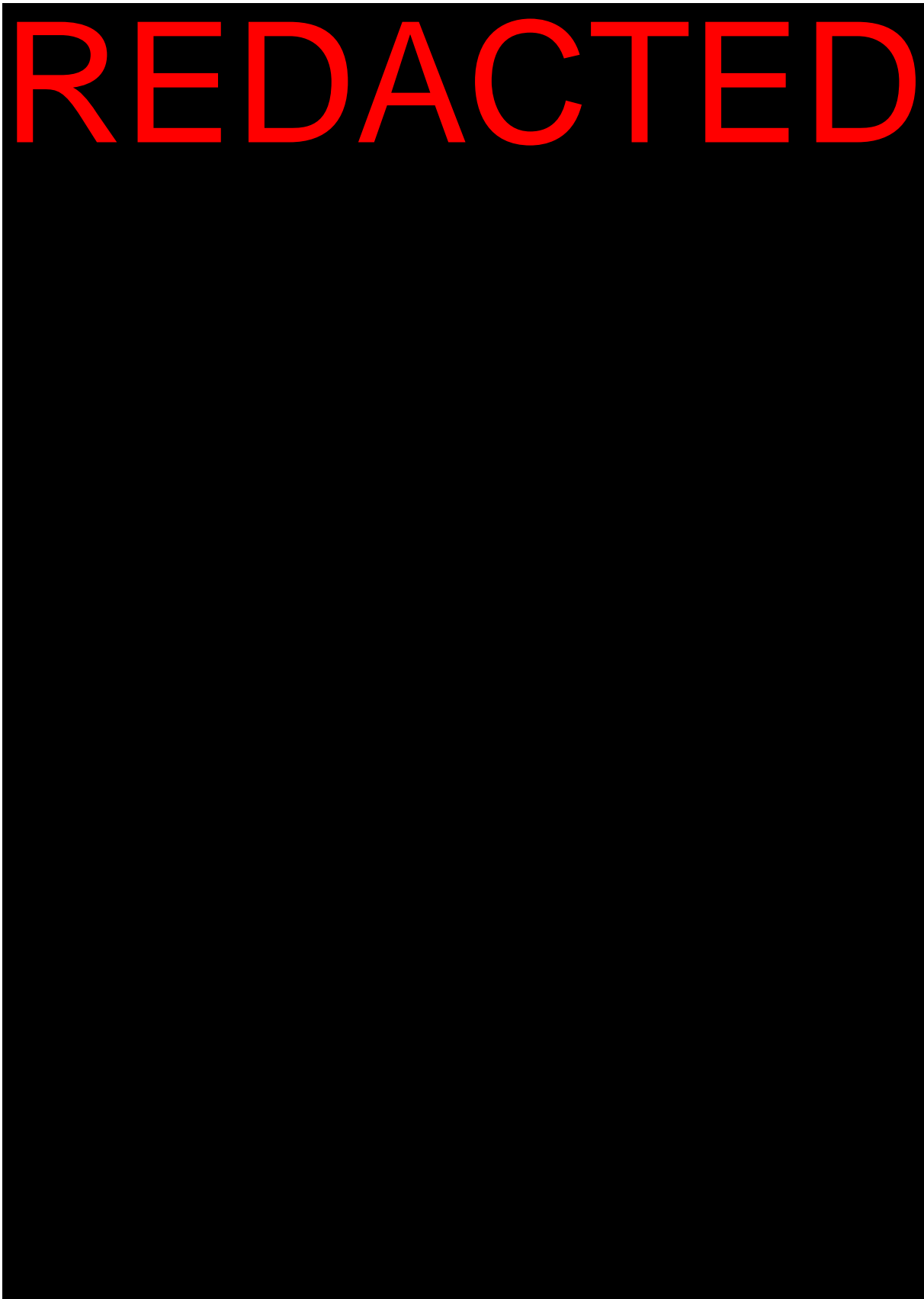
33 - Smithdale fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes: This deep, well-drained soil is on side slopes of the Coastal Plain uplands. Slopes range from 6 to 15 percent. Permeability is moderate. A--0 to 4 inches; dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) sandy loam, clear smooth boundary. (2 to 10 inches thick) E--4 to 11 inches; brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam, clear smooth boundary. (0 to 8 inches thick) Bt1--11 to 38 inches, clear smooth boundary. Bt2--38 to 52 inches; yellowish-red (5YR 5/6) sandy loam, clear wavy boundary. Bt3--52 to 80 inches; red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy loam, few pockets of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand grains, mica flakes; strongly acid. (Combined thickness of the Bt horizon is more than 50 inches).

Literature and Document Search

For prior archaeological surveys conducted in the general area, the Alabama Cultural Resources Online Database, housed at OAR and consisting of the National Archaeological Database Bibliography, the Alabama State Site File (ASSF) (OAR 2020), and the Alabama Phase I Surveys Website (OAR 2014) were reviewed. Twenty-eight previous Phase I surveys were conducted in close proximity to the present survey area (Figure 23). Four of the Phase I surveys, all by The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research, were conducted within (Jones 2010) or adjacent to (Agranat 1990; Ford and Watkins 2013; Jones 2012a) the present survey boundaries. The earliest was a 1990 survey along the northern boundary of the present survey area by OAR that recorded 37 historic, maritime and maritime-related cultural resources in both terrestrial and underwater environments (Agranat 1990). OAR conducted a ground penetrating radar survey within and adjacent to the present survey area in 2010 and found in excess of 100 interments; however, the portion of that survey falling within the present survey boundaries was cleared for the presence of burials (Jones 2010). OAR also conducted a survey adjacent to the present eastern survey boundary in 2012 that identified, plotted, and mapped 1,794 human interments with additional areas identified as likely to contain human interments (Jones 2012a). The final survey was located adjacent to the present survey area on the western boundary for a proposed 5th Avenue/Bryce Loop extension across the Bryce Hospital Campus (Ford and Watkins 2013). Table 2 has additional information about the 28 Phase I surveys.

The ASSF shows several sites associated with these surveys as well as sites that were surveyed voluntarily (Figure 23, Table 3). Of the 18 sites located within a one-mile radius of the survey area, Sites 1Tu1, 1Tu808, and 1Tu1010 are considered NRHP eligible, with the Administrative





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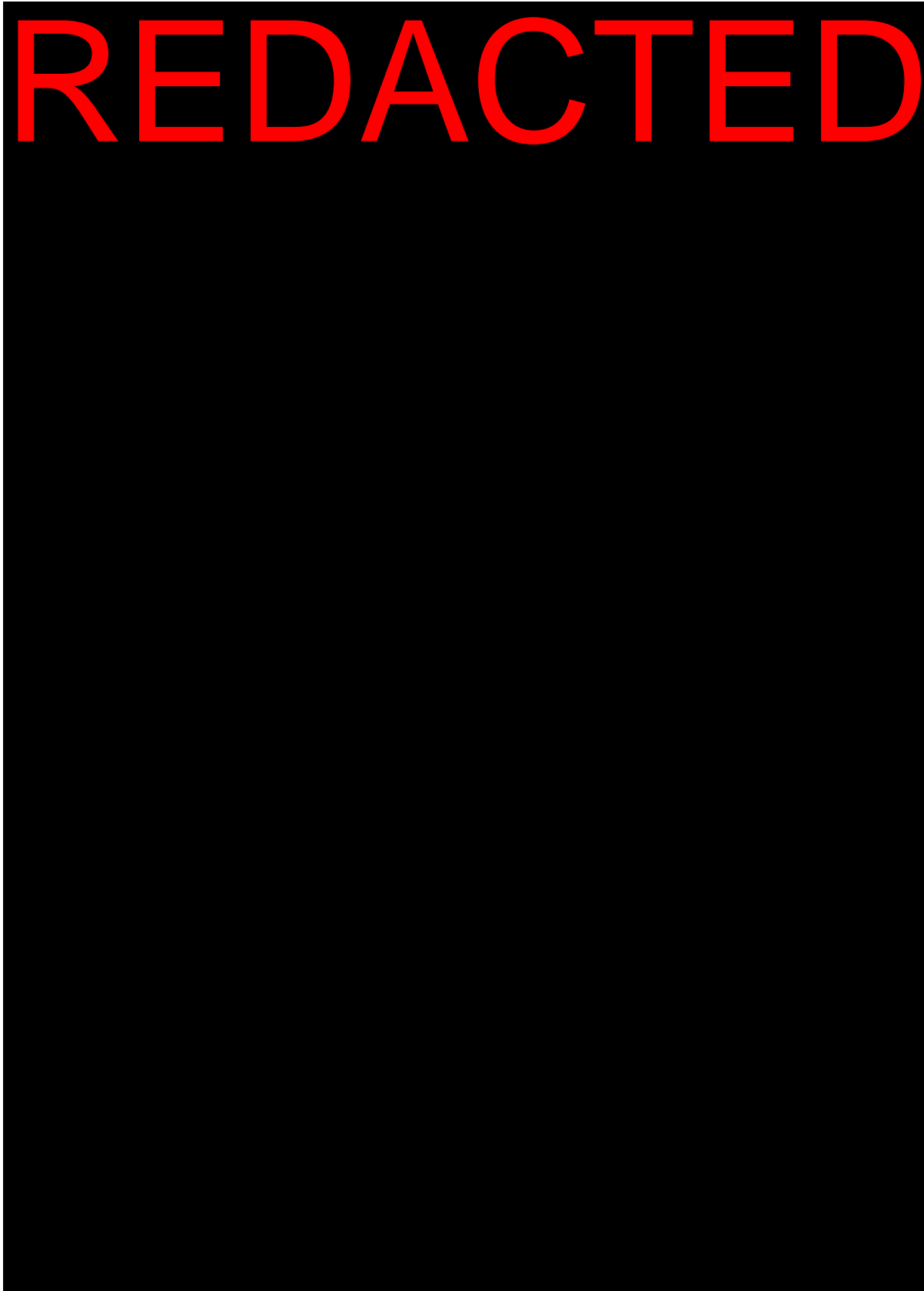
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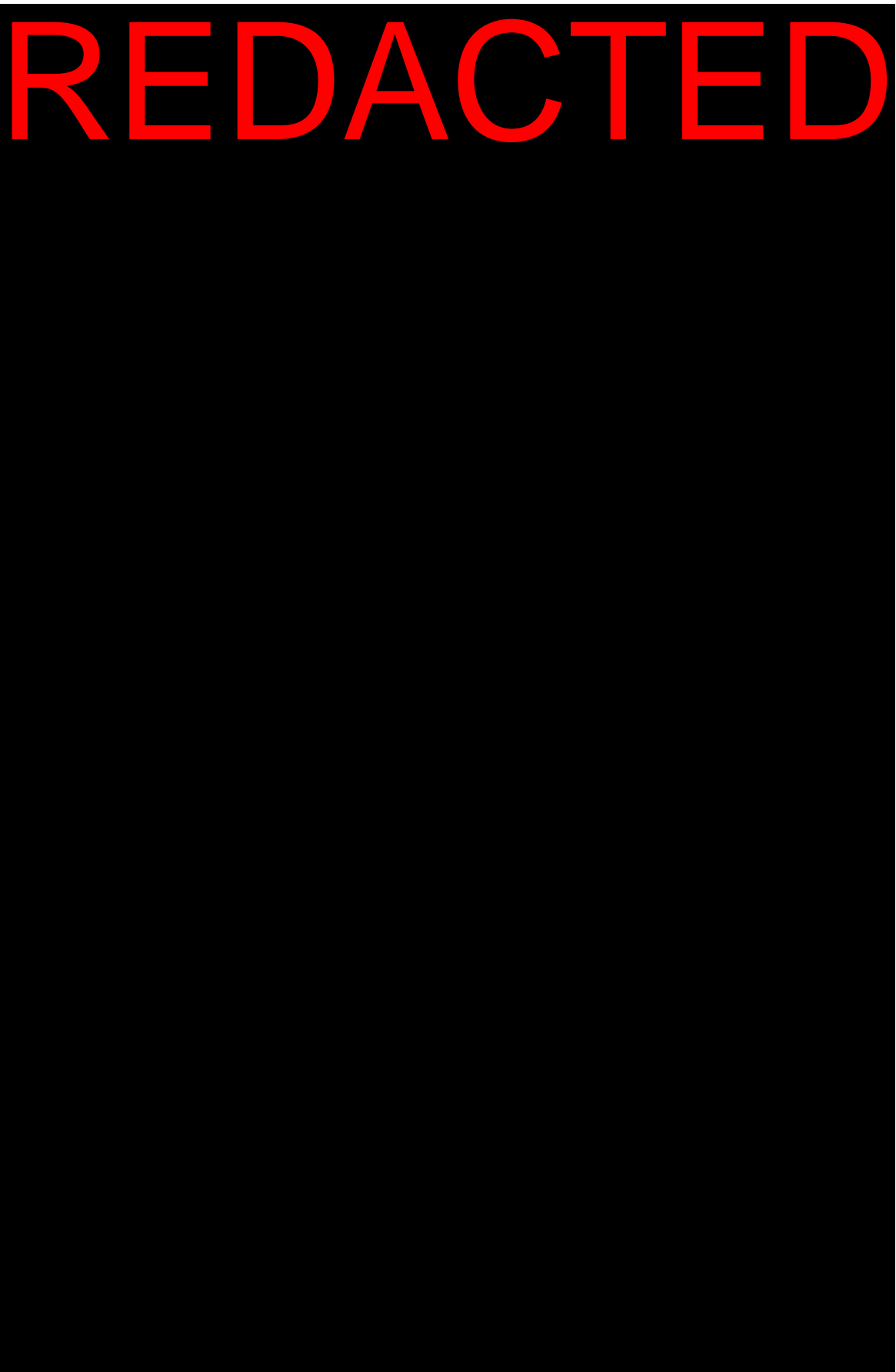
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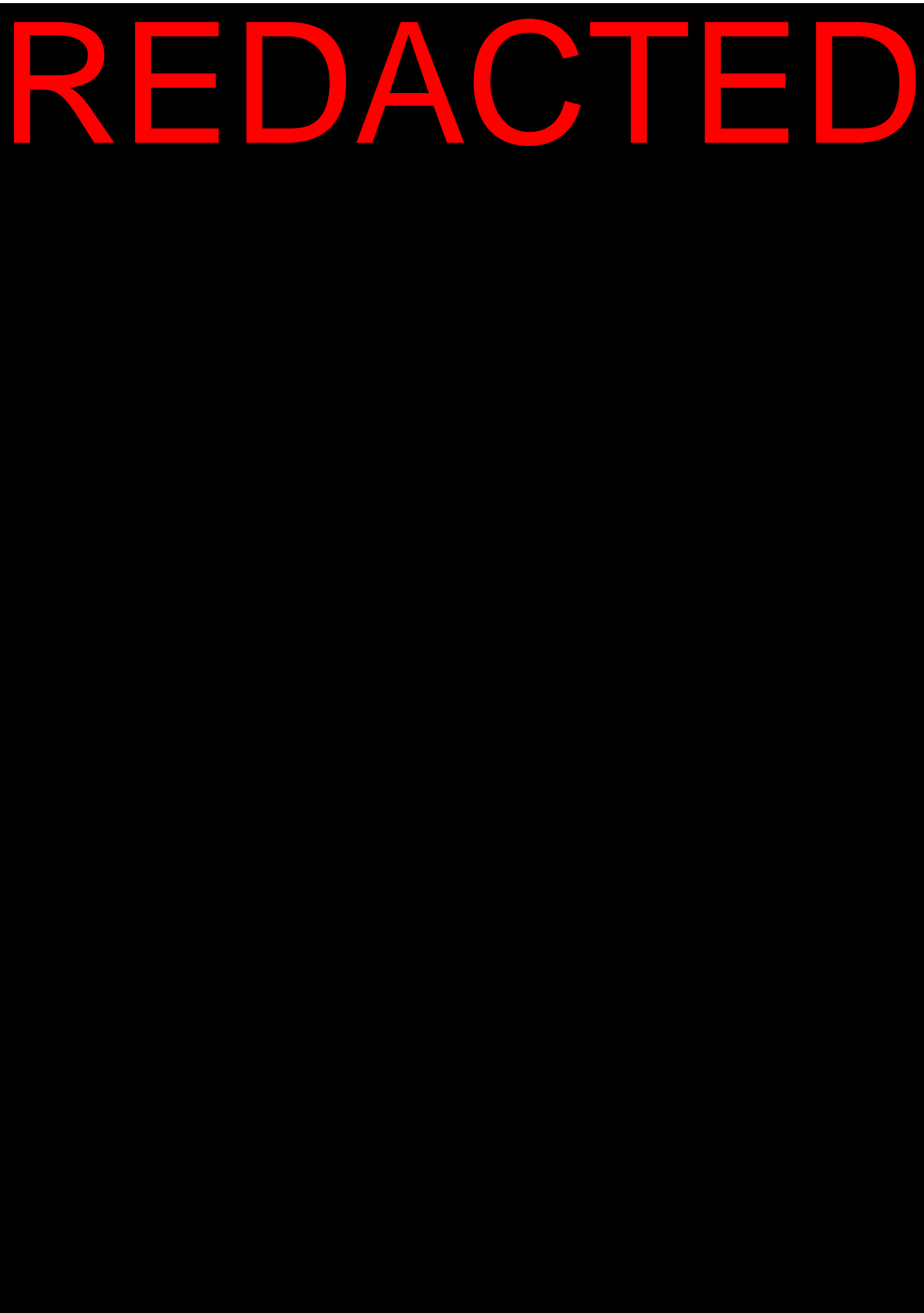
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No new archaeological sites were recorded and no new historic standing structures were identified as a result of the fieldwork. The ASSF has been updated with information from this latest survey and the site forms are included as Appendix B. The majority of terrain within the survey tract has been greatly disturbed by past demolition of structures and heavy machinery pushing the remains of the structures into large pile throughout the northern, northwestern, and southeastern portions of the survey area. Other areas of disturbance include a recently constructed parking lot in the south-central portion of the survey area, as well as N. Campus Way along the western boundary. The degree of ground disturbance within the survey area, resulting from the demolition of structures by heavy machinery, multiple push piles left in the area, and powerline and utility infrastructure placement, is immense. Only a sampling of the cultural material that littered the ground surface and some subsurface areas was recovered as a means of confirming

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Recommendations

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Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed project will not affect any significant historic properties and a finding of no effect on REDACTED and on this portion of Site REDACTED is recommended.

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- 2011b *New Hall, The University of Alabama, Elm Drive, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Measured Drawings*. Report submitted to Facilities Administration, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

- 2011c *Palmer Hall, The University of Alabama, Second Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Measured Drawings*. Report submitted to Facilities Administration, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

- 2011d *Parker-Adams Hall/Adams-Parker Hall, (Anna Byrne Adams and Bessie Parker Hall), The University of Alabama, Elm Drive, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Measured Drawings*. Report submitted to Facilities Administration, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

- 2011e *Somerville Hall, The University of Alabama, 810 Second Street, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Measured Drawings*. Report submitted to Facilities Administration, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

- 2011f *Wilson Hall (Augusta Evans Wilson Hall), The University of Alabama, Elm Drive, Tuscaloosa, Alabama: Photographs, Written Historical and Descriptive Data, Measured Drawings*. Report submitted to Facilities Administration, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.

- 2012 *Phase II Recordation, University of Alabama, HES Design House*. Report submitted to the Office of Land Management and Real Estate Services, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.

- 2013 *Phase II Recordation, The University of Alabama Chi Phi ($X\Phi$) House (Student Media Building)*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
- 2014 *Phase II Recordation, The University of Alabama, Hydraulic Laboratory (Grounds Building)*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
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- 2016a *Phase II Recordation, The University of Alabama, Alumni Hall (Temple Tutwiler Hall)*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
- 2016b *Phase II Recordation, The University of Alabama, Phi Mu (ΦM) House*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
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- 2016e *Phase II Recordation of The University of Alabama, Delta Zeta (ΔZ) House*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
- 2017a *Phase II Recordation of Bryce Hospital, Partlow House*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
- 2017b *Phase II Recordation of The University of Alabama, Alpha Xi Delta ($A \Xi \Delta$)-Gamma Phi Beta ($\Gamma \Phi B$) House*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.
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2019 *Phase II Recordation, The University of Alabama, Kappa Kappa Gamma (KKG) House*. Office of Archaeological Research, Univ of Alabama Museums. Submitted to Office of Land Management, Univ of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL. Unpublished report on file at Office of Archaeological Research, Univ of Alabama Museums.

Ford, Gene A., and Myron F. Estes

2011a *Phase II Recordation, The University of Alabama, Byrd Hall (Mable Seldon Byrd Hall)*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.

2011b *Phase II Recordation, University of Alabama, Parker-Adams Hall (Anna Byrne Adams and Bessie Parker Hall)*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.

Ford, Gene A., Myron F. Estes, and John Aker

2011 *Phase II Recordation, University of Alabama, New Hall*. Report submitted to The University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa by the Office of Archaeological Research, University of Alabama Museums, Tuscaloosa.

Ford, Gene A., Myron F. Estes, and John F. Lieb

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APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

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**ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED
HYDROLOGIC FACILITY ON THE HISTORIC
BRYCE HOSPITAL CAMPUS, TUSCALOOSA COUNTY,
ALABAMA**

**ADDENDUM TO: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
THE PROPOSED HYDROLOGIC FACILITY ON THE
HISTORIC BRYCE HOSPITAL CAMPUS,
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, ALABAMA**

Rosalie G. Pearson

**PERFORMED FOR:
Stanley Consultants
225 Iowa Avenue
Muscatine, Iowa 52761**

JANUARY 2021



**Office of
Archaeological
Research**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA®

January 26, 2021

**ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED
HYDROLOGIC FACILITY ON THE HISTORIC BRYCE HOSPITAL CAMPUS,
TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, ALABAMA**

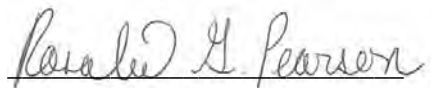
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TUSCALOOSA COUNTY, ALABAMA**

OAR PROJECT NUMBER: 20-196
AHC TRACKING NUMBER: 2021-0144

PERFORMED FOR: Stanley Consultants
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DATE PERFORMED: September 22, 25, 2020 and January 12, 2021



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Matthew D. Gage RPA, Director
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Architectural Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Addendum to: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Rosalie G. Pearson

Management Summary

In October 2020, The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) prepared a report for Stanley Consultants entitled *Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama* (Reed 2020). The initial report did not include an architectural assessment for the proposed hydrologic facility on the historic Bryce Hospital campus. The architectural assessment that follows serves as an addendum to the initial report. The project survey area is approximately 9.2 ha (22.67 ac) in size. The proposed project includes the construction of a two-story brick building approximately 156 m (512 ft) in length (NW-SE), 45 m (148 ft) in width (NE-SW), and 15 m (48 ft) in height. The project will also include proposed clearing of vegetation in the northern and central portion of the survey area, as well as vegetation in the southeast portion of the survey area. An asphalt parking lot already present in the survey area has been incorporated into the proposed design, as well as proposed construction of additional parking lots to the east and west of the building. Field investigations for the project were undertaken during the period September 22 and 25, 2020, and January 12, 2021. Kristen R. Reed (Cultural Resources Investigator), serves as Project Director. The Principal Investigator for the project is Matthew D. Gage, Director.

During this survey, three Historic Architectural Resources (HARs) were identified: HAR 1 (Bryce Cemetery #1A), HAR 2 (Bryce Hospital), and HAR 3 (Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932). Despite plans to clear vegetation in the eastern half of the survey area, the proposed installation of a low landscaping wall and a line of holly along the eastern boundary will eventually form a visual buffer between the proposed Hydrologic Facility and Alabama Historic Cemetery Register (AHCR) listed HAR 1. Based on these findings, as well as the absence of any evidence of unmarked burials between two GPR grids surveyed in 2010, the proposed project will not have an effect on HAR 1. Due to distance, as well as intervening buildings and vegetation, the proposed project will not have an effect on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed HAR 2. Finally, due to distance, as well as intervening vegetation along the southern banks of the Black Warrior River, the proposed project will not have an effect on NRHP eligible HAR 3. Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed project will not have an adverse effect on any significant historic properties adjacent to or surrounding the survey area.

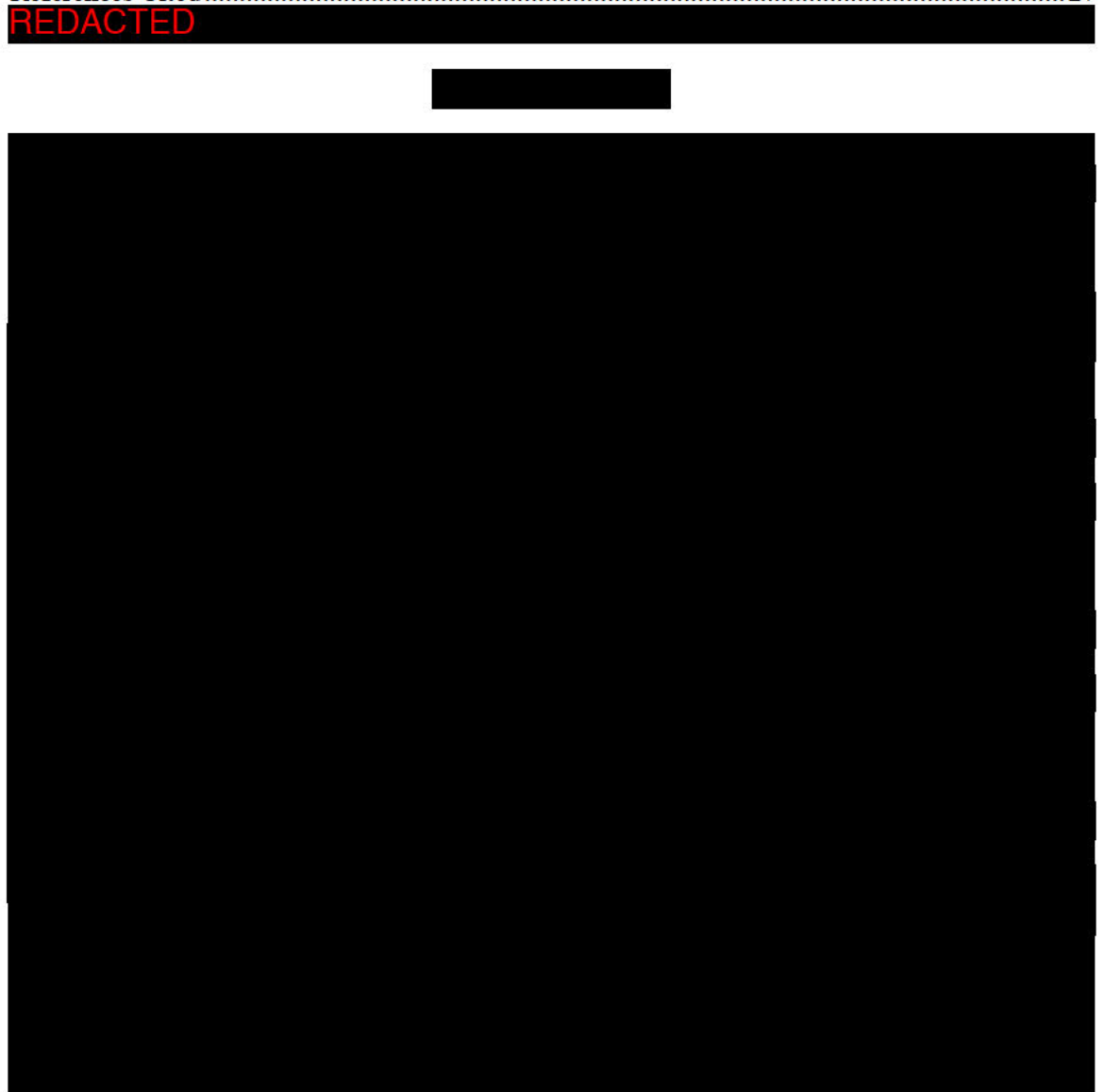
Table 1. Summary of historic properties identified.

Historic Property	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation or Historic Property Type	Recommendation for Listing to the NRHP (Ineligible/Eligible/Listed)
HAR 1	Bryce Cemetery #1A (ca. 1892)	Listed to AHCR
HAR 2	Bryce Hospital (ca. 1853-1861); Rotunda-Kitchen (ca. 1880)	Listed to the NRHP
HAR 3	Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932 (1960)	Eligible (Criteria A and C)

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Architectural Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Addendum to: Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama

Rosalie G. Pearson

Introduction

In October 2020, The University of Alabama, Office of Archaeological Research (OAR) prepared a report for Stanley Consultants entitled *Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Hydrologic Facility on the Historic Bryce Hospital Campus, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama* (Reed 2020). The initial report did not include an architectural assessment for the proposed hydrologic facility on the historic Bryce Hospital campus. The architectural assessment that follows serves as an addendum to the initial report. The project survey area is approximately 9.2 ha (22.67 ac) in size. The proposed project includes the construction of a two-story brick building approximately 156 m (512 ft) in length (NW-SE), 45 m (148 ft) in width (NE-SW), and 15 m (48 ft) in height. The project will also include proposed clearing of vegetation in the northern and central portion of the survey area, as well as vegetation in the southeast portion of the survey area. An asphalt parking already present in the survey area has been incorporated into the proposed design as well as construction of additional parking lots to the east and west of the building. Kristen R. Reed (Cultural Resources Investigator), assisted by Ronald Stallworth (Cultural Resources Assistant, Senior), conducted the survey during the period of September 22 and 25, 2020, and January 12, 2021, to locate and identify any archaeological sites or Historic Architectural Resources (HARs). Map production and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) compilation were conducted by Danielle Schaffeld (GIS and Graphics Technician). The addendum report was edited by Samantha J. Huff (Cultural Resources Technical Writer) with a final edit by Kristen R. Reed (Cultural Resources Investigator). Matthew D. Gage, Director, serves as the Principal Investigator for the project.

The lead oversight agency for the proposed project is the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Permitting for the project requires compliance with Title 54 of the United States Code, Subtitle III – National Preservation Programs, Division A – Historic Preservation, Subdivision 5 – Federal Agency Historic Preservation Responsibilities, Chapter 3061, Subchapter I – In General, Section 306108 – Effect of undertaking on historic property (54 USC 306108 formerly Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended).

The research design of this addendum is to locate and identify any HARs within and surrounding the survey area, assess their significance, and provide recommendation with regard to guidelines set forth by the National Park Service (NPS) for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria (NPS 1995). Included in this addendum report is a discussion of the built environment surrounding the survey area, description and evaluation of identified HARs, and conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of this architectural assessment.

Architectural Results

The built environment surrounding the survey area is a mixture of mainly mid to late nineteenth century buildings and mid-twentieth to early twenty first century buildings (Figure 1). The survey area lies approximately .4 km (.2 mi) to the north of the Bryce Hospital. This once sprawling hospital complex originally consisted of buildings from the mid-nineteenth to mid to late twentieth century. A testament to the long-running tenure of the hospital. The University of Alabama (UA) central campus is located to the southwest. Following the acquisition of the Bryce Hospital grounds in 2010 by UA, the university began a multi-million-dollar restoration and revitalization project on the grounds. Since then, numerous buildings associated with Bryce Hospital have been demolished. Additionally, various parking lots (including one in the center of the survey area), parking garages, and new university facilities (including North Lawn Hall and the National Weather Center) have been constructed on and adjacent to the subject property (Figures 1 and 2). Other buildings, such as the Men's Ward-17 West building, have been renovated and redesigned (Figure 1). The demolition of buildings, as well as the redesign and construction of new buildings and roadways throughout the original Bryce Hospital grounds, has significantly altered the landscape. The Bryce Hospital Central Administration Building and Rotunda-Kitchen are listed on the NRHP.

Buildings to the west of the survey area consist of Clara Verner Tower, a 200-unit affordable housing building finished in 1975; and the Highlands, part of UA student housing constructed in the 1980s. The survey area is bordered to the north by the east-west running four lane Jack Warner Parkway and the Black Warrior River north of that (Figure 1). To the east, Bryce Cemetery #1A lies directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the survey area. Beyond that, four-lane US Highway 82 (US 82), McFarland Boulevard, runs north-south with additional late twentieth century buildings on its east side (including several clinic buildings constructed in the 1970s and apartment complexes, such as Highlands and River Point Apartments, constructed from the late 1980s to early 2000s). The Woolsey-Finnell Bridge is located .32 km (.2 mi) to the east-northeast of the survey area. Completed in 1960, the four-lane bridge carries US 82 across the Black Warrior River (Figure 1). During the current survey, three HARs were identified within a one-mile radius of the survey area: HAR 1 (Bryce Cemetery #1A), HAR 2 (Bryce Hospital), and HAR 3 (Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932). An architectural description and evaluation of HARs 1 thru 3 follows.

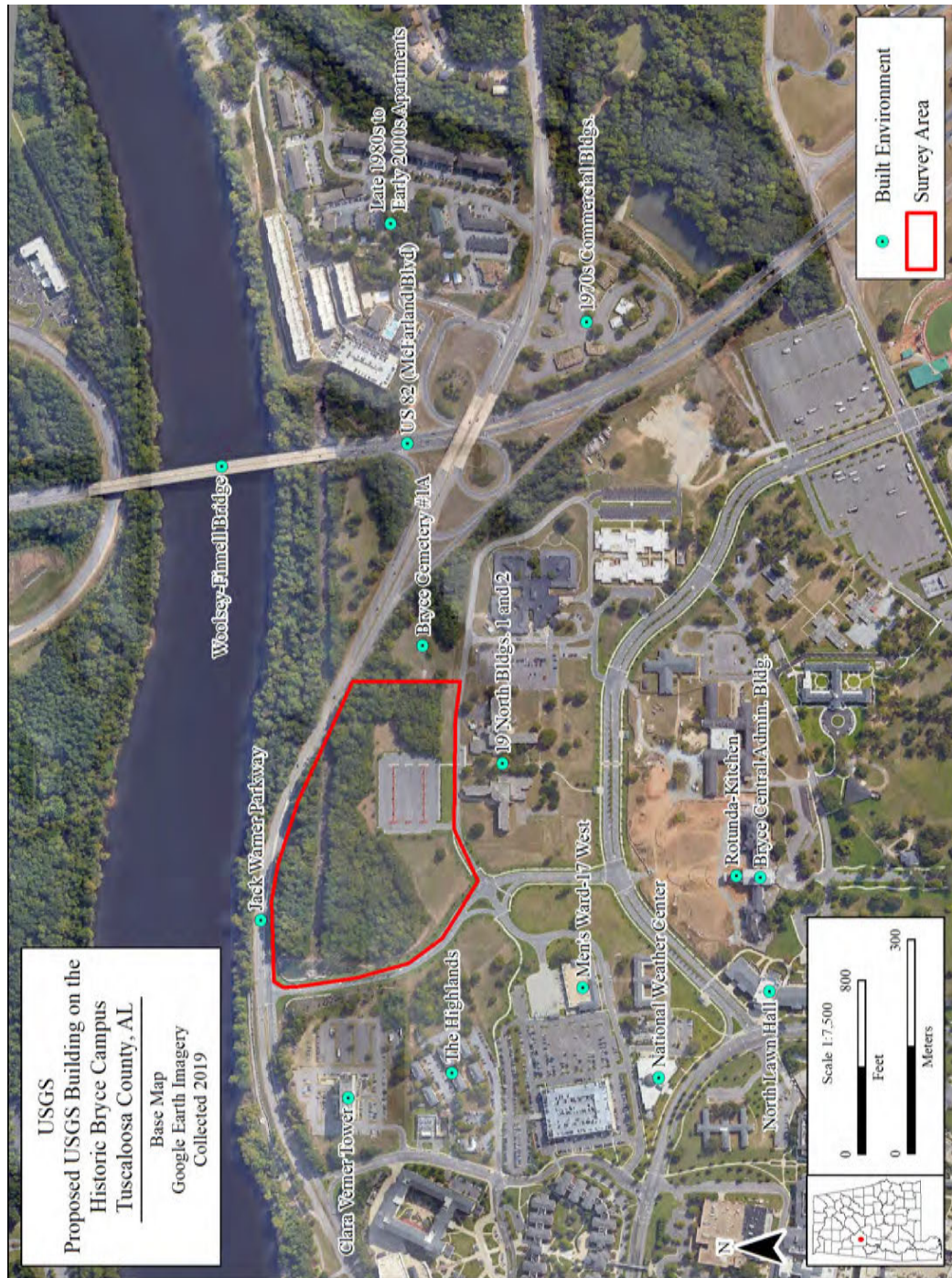


Figure 1. Overview of the survey area and built environment.



Figure 2. North Lawn Hall constructed ca. 2015 directly adjacent to the west wing of HAR 2. View northwest.

HAR 1

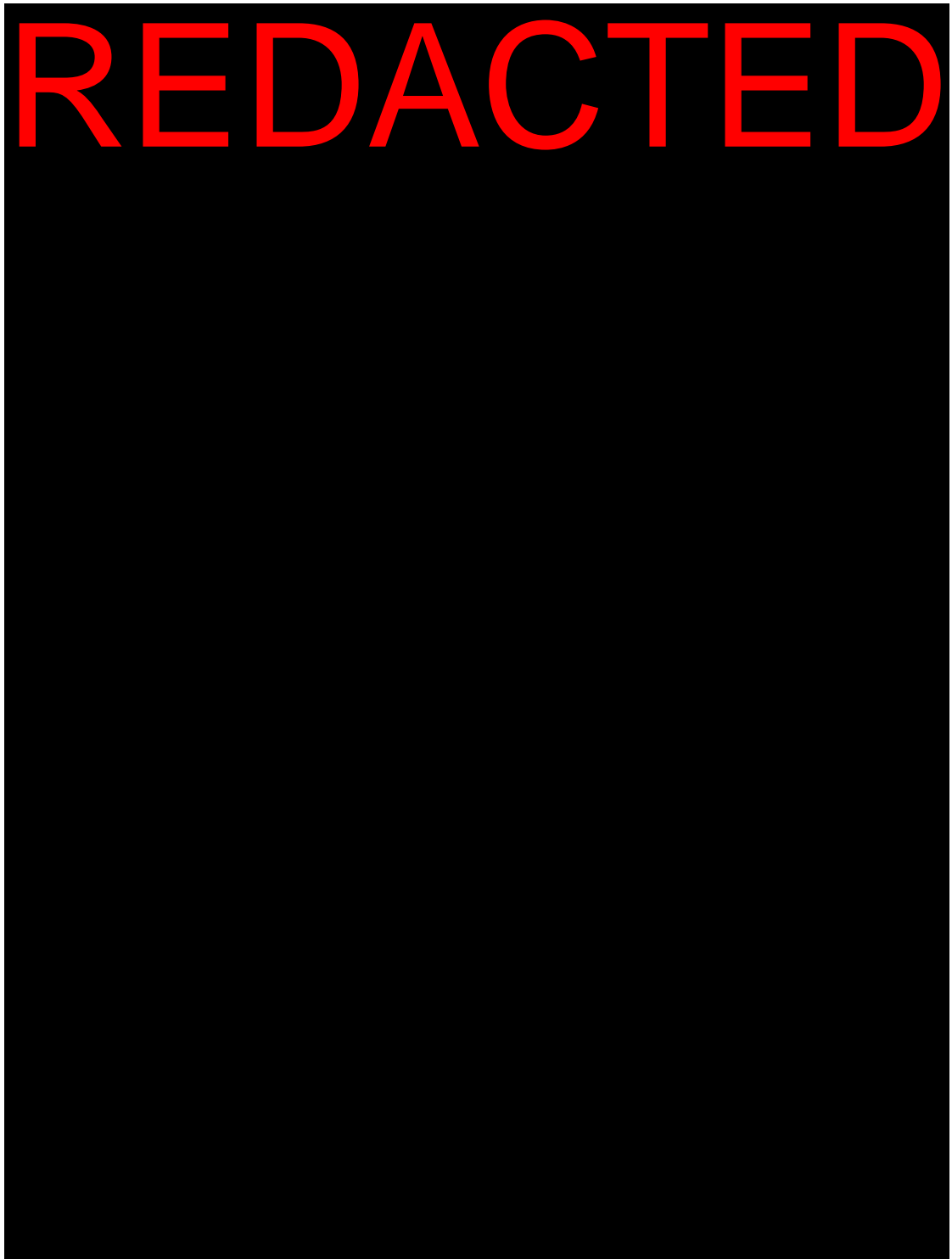
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Figure 7. Wrought iron fence and obelisks that border the entrance of Bryce Cemetery #1A were installed in 2013 (Photo courtesy of Bouran Mozayen). View north-northeast.



Figure 8. A historical marker was erected at the entrance of Bryce Cemetery #1A in 2009 (Photo courtesy of Bouran Mozayen). View north.

HAR 2

Location: 1971 (photorevised 1983), USGS, 7.5', Tuscaloosa, AL quadrangle. Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. (Figures 3 and 4).

Name: Bryce Hospital (Alabama Insane Hospital), ca. 1853-1861; Rotunda-Kitchen, ca. 1880

Description: HAR 2, Bryce Hospital, consists of the Central Administration Building (ca. 1853-1861) and the Rotunda-Kitchen (ca. 1880) (Figures 9 and 10). The administrative building follows the linear Kirkbride plan with wings. The Central Administration building consists of:

“four story central block with dome appointed with lantern, wrap around denticulated band, brackets, arch top divided pane windows, symmetric five bay façade, third floor façade with three part sash flattened arch top windows with jib doors, second floor façade with three part 9/6 sash arch top windows with jib doors, first floor with central double leaf door with sidelights and transom, flat top 6/6 double hung sash windows, partial width four tiered portico with pediment appointed with paired brackets, oculus, open rail balustrade and balcony, entablature, Tuscan columns on pedestals, second and third floors with balustrade balconies, first floor with open rail balustrade; circa 1853-1861, two story hyphens with metal gable roofs, second story with arch top sash windows, first story with open arch; circa 1853-1861, three story (with basement level) stepped back (en echelon) wings with gable roofs, bracketed louvered ventilators with hip roofs, cornice, paired brackets, double and triple hung sash windows, basement level with segmental arch top windows” (Ford 2014:22 and 25) (Figure 9).

The Rotunda-Kitchen (ca. 1880) consists of “two story masonry building featuring cupola and dome appointed with six oculi, sash windows on first and second floors” (Ford 2014:25) (Figure 10).

Evaluation/Recommendation: Originally known as the Alabama Insane Hospital, Bryce Hospital (HAR 2) was listed to the NRHP in 1977. HAR 2 represents the first mental hospital in Alabama, and “was the most fully realized example of the linear plan devised by the noted Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan and Thomas Story Kirkbride, then America’s most noted authority on treatment and hospitalization of the insane, and represents the first expression of the 30 year collaboration between Sloan and Kirkbride which produced 32 hospitals for the insane” (Mertins and Free 1976:5). Though numerous additions to the original building distorted Kirkbride’s original design “the original portions, which form the central section of the hospital complex, are virtually intact” (Mertins and Free 1976:5). Kirkbride’s plan was both administrative and architectural and is an excellent example of “the 1788 plan of the French Academy of Science’s ‘Pavilion-plus-link’ system, which Sloan adapted and called the linear plan” (Mertins and Free 1976:2). Bryce features a “central, monuments pavilion flanked by wings on either side with smaller pavilions at regular intervals” (Mertins and Free 1976:2). Originally, the four-story central pavilion with Italianate style influences featured a double cast-iron portico. This portico was replaced in 1883 with the classical style portico that remains today. While the original portion of the building represents the best of modern mental health facilities of the time, the meandering additions and alterations to the facility represent the decline of the quality

of mental health care at Bryce. As such, only the “1852-1866 sections, the 1880 Rotunda Building and Amusement Hall are considered to be the significant portions of the building. Following the acquisition of the property by UA in 2010, the majority of the additions, including the Amusement Hall, were demolished, leaving the Central Administration Building and Rotunda intact and ready for renovation.



Figure 9. Bryce Central Administration Building (Ford 2014:32). View north.



Figure 10. Rotunda-Kitchen in background (Ford 2014:33). View southeast.

HAR 3

Location: 1971 (photorevised 1983), USGS, 7.5', Tuscaloosa, AL quadrangle. Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. Coordinates: 33°13'23.58" N, 87°31'56.00" W (Figures 3 and 4).

Name: Woolsey-Finnell Bridge (BIN 6932), constructed in 1960.

Description: HAR 3, the Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, is a steel plate girder bridge (BIN 6932) that spans the Black Warrior River measuring approximately 362 m (1,186 ft) in length and 19 m (62 ft) in width. Constructed in 1960, the substructure consists of three column concrete bents with wing walls and steel plate girders with cross bracing supporting the superstructure (Figure 11). The superstructure consists of a concrete deck with an open balustrade concrete railing and carries the four-lane asphalt paved US Highway 82.

Evaluation/Recommendation: According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) LTBP InfoBridge Database, HAR 3 (the Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932) is

considered not eligible for listing to the NRHP (FHWA InfoBridge Database 2019). However, HAR 3 was evaluated as part of the Alabama Statewide Bridge Survey, performed by Gene A. Ford, Architectural Historian, between 2004 and 2014 (Ford 2015). The Statewide Bridge Survey determined HAR 3 (Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932) eligible for the NRHP as an excellent example of a bridge constructed by the Alabama Bureau of Bridges (Ford 2015). The Bureau of Bridges “played an important role in the post-War development of the state’s highway system” (Ford 2015:167). Therefore, HAR 3 is eligible for listing to the NRHP based on Criterion A in the area of Transportation History, and Criterion C in the area of Engineering. HAR 3 is one of 16 bridges evaluated in the State of Alabama that represents a major project of the Bureau of Bridges, and an example of the important contributions the Bureau made to the “advancement of Alabama’s transportation network” (Ford 2015:149). HAR 3 formed a vital link in “Alabama’s intrastate network and the nation’s primary highway system” (Ford 2015:149). Additionally, HAR 3 also “employed special designs to span major crossings” (Ford 2015:149).

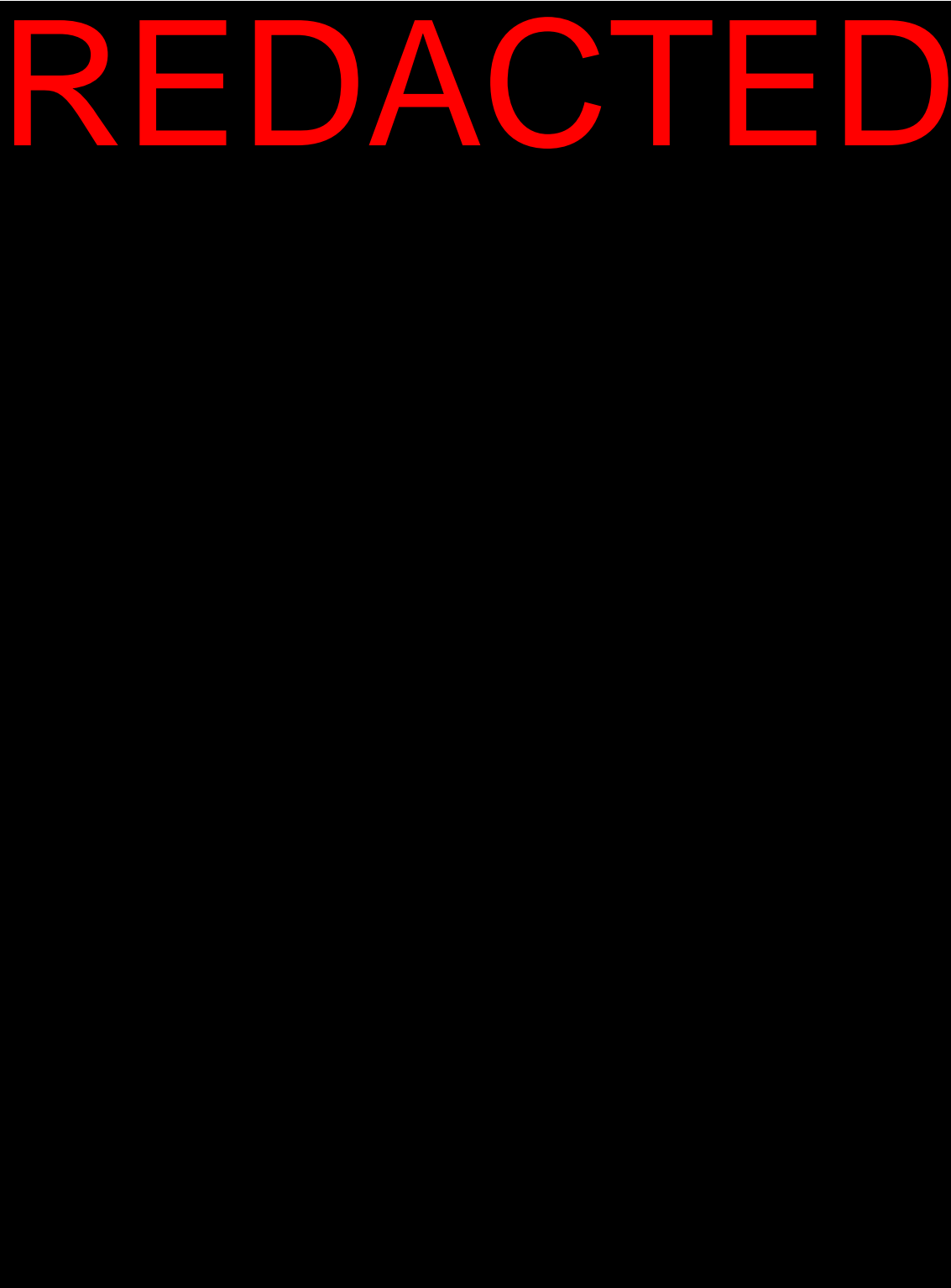


Figure 11. Substructure of HAR 3, the Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, as seen from the Black Warrior River (TuscaloosaNews.com 2016).

Summary and Evaluation

During the course of this cultural resources survey, three HARs were identified. HAR 1 (Bryce Cemetery #1A) is listed to the AHCR; HAR 2 (Bryce Hospital) is listed to the NRHP; and HAR 3 (Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932) is considered eligible for listing to the NRHP. AHCR listed HAR 1 (Bryce Cemetery #1A) is located directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the survey area (Figures 1 and 5-7). Currently, a swath of mature, mixed forest is present in the eastern portion of the survey area, along the west side of HAR 1 (Figures 12 and 13). Proposed plans for the hydrologic facility include the clearing of all vegetation in the southeast portion of the survey area and construction of an asphalt parking lot with landscaped vegetation. Being mindful of the potential for a

visual impact to HAR 1, plans have been made to plant a row of holly along the eastern edge of the survey area, on the west side of HAR 1. Plans also include a low landscape wall along the property line to create a planting bed and allow for bark mulch to be put down under the trees. The low landscaping wall and the holly, which will grow to be approximately 4 to 5 m (12 to 15 ft) in width and 5 to 7 m (15 to 24 ft) in height, will eventually create a visual buffer between the proposed facility and HAR 1.



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NRHP listed HAR 2 (Bryce Hospital) is located approximately .4 km (.2 mi) south of the southernmost boundary of the survey area (Figures 1, 3, and 4). Buildings 19 North 1 and 19 North 2, both constructed in 1989, are situated just south of the survey area, and fall between the proposed footprint of the proposed hydrologic facility and HAR 2 (Figures 1, 4, and 16). Some mature hardwoods are scattered around the buildings, and other landscaped vegetation lines some of the newly constructed roadways between the survey area and HAR 2 (Figure 17). The intervening buildings and vegetation will help create a visual buffer between the proposed facility and HAR 2. Furthermore, due to distance and the height of the Bryce Central Administration Building, the proposed facility will not be visible when looking at the front of HAR 2 (Figure 18). Based on these findings, the proposed project will not have an effect on the NRHP listed HAR 2.

Finally, NRHP eligible HAR 3 (Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932) is located .32 km (.2 mi) to the east-northeast of the survey area (Figures 1, 3, and 4). Mature mixed forest, along the north side of Jack Warner Parkway, lines the southern banks of the Black Warrior River (Figure 19). Additionally, some of the mature vegetation in the northeast portion of the survey area will be retained (Figure 20). Vegetation along the southern river bank, as well as vegetation in the northeast portion of the survey area, will serve as a buffer between the proposed hydrologic facility and HAR 3. Therefore, due to distance and intervening vegetation, there proposed project will have no effect on HAR 3.

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Figure 16. 19 North Buildings 2, as well as landscaped vegetation will serve as a partial visual buffer when looking toward the proposed hydrologic facility from HAR 2. Red arrow indicates approximate location of proposed facility footprint. View north.



Figure 17. Looking toward HAR 2 from the southernmost point of the survey area. View south.



Figure 18. Looking toward the survey area from the front (south) side of HAR 2. View north-northeast.



Figure 19. Looking toward the survey area from the northern end of HAR 3. View southwest.



Figure 20. Looking toward HAR 3 from within the proposed footprint of the survey area. View east-northeast.

Recommendations

During the course of this survey, three HARs were identified: HAR 1 (Bryce Cemetery #1A), HAR 2 (Bryce Hospital), and HAR 3 (Woolsey-Finnell Bridge, BIN 6932). Despite plans to clear vegetation in the southeastern portion of the survey area, the proposed installation of a low landscaping wall and a line of holly along the eastern boundary will eventually form a visual buffer between the proposed hydrologic facility and AHCR listed HAR 1. Based on these findings, as well as the absence of any evidence of unmarked burials between two GPR grids surveyed in 2010, the proposed project will not have an effect on HAR 1. Due to distance, as well as intervening buildings and vegetation, the proposed project will not have an effect on NRHP listed HAR 2. Finally, due to distance, as well as intervening vegetation in the northeastern portion of the survey area and along the southern banks of the Black Warrior River, the proposed project will not have an effect on NRHP eligible HAR 3. Based on these findings, it is the opinion of this office that the proposed project will not have an adverse effect on any significant historic properties adjacent to or surrounding the survey area.

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APPENDIX A

